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gives about two-thirds of the work to a history of the island and of the origin and development of the negro republic. The historical facts are presented in an orderly manner and, of course, there is much human interest in this story of the revolt of slaves and their achievement of freedom under masterful leadership and of the overthrow of the foreign governmental régime. In the second part, the geography, climate, flora and fauna are treated as well as the characteristics of the people, their government, schools, religion, business activities and commerce. Considerable space is given to the refutation of many startling reports concerning the inhabitants, such as their alleged addiction to cannibalism, their baleful superstitions, the process of their retrogression into barbarism, etc. The author gives evidence that not a few of these reports are sensational, with little or no basis in fact. He shows, for example, that a particularly lurid statement relating to cannibalism, put into the mouth of a well-known geologist, was really written by a Washington sensation monger, and he prints the emphatic disclaimer of the geologist.

-L'Argentine au XX^e siècle. Par Albert B. Martinez and Maurice Lewandowski. Avec une Préface par M. Émile Levasseur, membre de l'Institut, et une Introduction par Ch. Pellegrini, ancien Président de la République Argentine. Third Edition. lxi and 432 pp. and 2 Maps. Armand Colin, Paris, 1909. Paper, 5 frs.

Though only three years have elapsed since the first edition appeared, it is not surprising that a third reprinting, with many and important changes in the text, is already necessary to show the Republic as it is to-day. No other country is making such rapid strides in the development of agricultural production; and other phases of development are following in the train of this mighty movement. The area devoted to crops and grazing has expanded from 9,000,000 hectares in the summer of 1904-5 to 14,000,000 in 1908-9. Twenty-five years ago, Argentina was importing grain to feed its people, but in the last growing season it raised a ton of wheat for every citizen of the republic and its total harvest of grains was 13,811,000 tons. The maize crop has grown from 720,840 kilos in 1905 to 10,742,320 in 1908; the leather and hides from 17,713,219 kilos to 22,371,525. In 1880, the commercial movement of the port of Buenos Aires represented hardly 650,000 tons; to-day, it has passed 13,000,000 tons and Buenos Aires is among the great ports of the world.

In this book we find the facts of this tremendous material growth and the reasons for them. Argentina has been discussed in larger books, as authoritative as this one; but this is the only work that has been brought up to date, that shows the country as it now is and that is able, from the present outlook, to give an idea of what it may become. After a chapter on the plan and methods of the book the authors discuss the Argentine nation, its government, the qualities of the people, their faculty for assimilation and the fact that Anglo-Saxon energy (over 40,000 North European people are now citizens of the Republic) is augmenting the potency of the Latin races that are the predominant factor in the country.

The geographical factors that are influencing the development of Argentina are prominent in all the 251 pages given to the treatment of the resources and economic progress of the country, but a special chapter is given to the varieties of climate; to the soils, surpassingly adapted for crops and grazing, though only about one-fifth of these lands is, as yet, utilized; to the rivers and their exceptionally favourable rôle as a means of transportation; and to the ports and the part

of each in the economic régime. Bahia Blanca is becoming especially interesting, because the vast, rich country behind it is rapidly developing, port works to cost \$50,000,000 are in course of construction and the city will ship the products of its great hinterland direct to Europe and America.

There are long chapters on railroads and colonization, 112 pp. on agriculture and stock raising, and 113 pp. on the commercial and industrial aspects of the country, including mining. The last part of the book is a careful discussion of the finances of Argentina.

Reasons are given for the belief that, in time, the country will attract a great stream of permanent immigration. Few parts of the world are, in all respects, ideal, and the disadvantages found in Argentina are plainly set forth, as, for example, the droughts that occasionally diminish production, the plague of locusts against which the government now hopes successfully to contend, and the lack of coal and iron and of water power suitably placed for industrial uses.

The great amount of material in this work is very ably handled. The book is no mere compilation of facts, but the facts are there, with philosophical discussion of them. Everybody who desires to know what Argentina is and what it may be must read this work.

The Navajos. By **Oscar H. Lipps.** 136 pp. 17 Illustrations from Photographs, Sketch Map and Appendix. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1909. \$1.

This book in no way supplants earlier publications on the Navajos, whose characteristics and remarkable history make them especially worthy to be well-known. It is a short and popular narrative for the general reader. It would be desirable if its allusions to the geology and geography of the Navajo Reservation, about a third as large as New York State, were more adequate. The sketch map is poor and does not include the names of all the headquarters of the Indian superintendents on the reservation; but the illustrations are good and the book fulfills its purpose of presenting an accurate account of the Navajos, their past and present. Such a work will have more readers than elaborate reports and will thus serve a good purpose.

The author says the Navajos never wear the famous products of their looms for the same reason Meissonier gave for the non-appearance of his own paintings on his walls. They say they cannot afford to wear blankets of their own make because they sell them for several times the sum which they pay to traders for ordinary Indian blankets.

The Far East Revisited. Essays on Political, Commercial, Social and General Conditions in Malaya, China, Korea and Japan. By **A. Gorton Angier.** With a Preface by Sir Robert Hart. xii and 364 pp., 34 Illustrations from Photographs and Index. Witherby & Co., London, 1909. 10s. 6d.

One sterling quality in this travel record of an experienced traveller is its possession of perspective. This is the narrative of Mr. Angier's fourth visit to the remote Orient and he is thus able to orient his present impressions with the ideas he had formed seven years earlier, and behind this lies an horizon of yet earlier knowledge of the affairs which form the theme of the present volume. In the intervals of the trips the author has far from lost sight of the lands which he had learned to know and which he was to revisit, for as editor of the "London and China Express" he was always in touch with the commerce originating in China